

# THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.

WEEKLY JOURNAL  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
JOURNAL OFFICE, BUILDING  
Green street, between Third and Fourth.  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal  
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The above gentlemen are authorized to receive  
for money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—We like the ring of  
the speeches of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald,  
the Democratic candidate for the Governorship  
of Indiana. He speaks like a patriot and  
a statesman. "At the same time," he said in  
his speech accepting the nomination for the  
Governorship, "I am for peace at the earliest  
moment, but peace on the basis of the Constitu-  
tion and the Union, with all the rights  
guaranteed to the States North and South. This  
great purpose I am willing to pursue by  
every means under the Constitution, but I  
shall not attempt to tie myself down by any  
man's dogma." "Let us show," he said at  
Leavenworth the other day, "that we are for  
the country—the whole country—and while we  
stand by and support the government in the  
future as in the past, let us insist that all  
proper means shall be employed, civil and  
military, in the Cabinet and in the field, in  
just measures of adjustment as well as by the  
strong arm of power, to hasten the day when  
the constitutional authority of the govern-  
ment shall be recognized and obeyed through-  
out the land. Let our motto be: *No war for  
the subjugation of States or the emancipation  
of slaves. No peace that looks to a dismem-  
berment of the Republic.*" This is the true doc-  
trine. Let it be proclaimed unequivocally at  
Chicago next Monday, and, under the lead-  
ership of one who is a fit embodiment of the  
doctrine, we shall march unquesionably to  
the most glorious political victory ever achieved  
by freedom.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

There is no doubt, much apprehension  
among truly loyal men that the National Con-  
vention soon to assemble at Chicago will be  
inclined to compromise with the disloyal ele-  
ment, and that will be there represented, with a  
view of securing their votes at the November  
election.

This may be done by uniting into the  
platform upon which the convention will  
place, and by the president pro tempore  
furnished by some session, with State  
rights politicians, or intense abolitionists.  
There are thousands of good men who have  
hitherto supported Lincoln's administration,  
not because they are personal friends of  
the general, but because they are  
real patriots, because he is engaged in the work  
of suppressing a most formidable rebellion  
against the national government. They  
would prefer to have the Chicago Con-  
vention nominate him, if it were not  
rather than vote for a man who has the dist-  
inction of being a rebel in arms upon his  
name, they will favor the re-election of Mr.  
Lincoln.

Let the convention nominate such a man as  
McClellan or Fillmore, and place him upon the  
"Crittenden's Resolution" as a platform,  
with some condition or modification, and success  
is sure.

SOCRATES, KY.

Our correspondent is not doubt correct in his  
general view, though perhaps they are ex-  
pressed here a shade too strongly. In his  
particular recommendation we entirely concur.  
"Let the convention," he says, "nominate  
such a man as McClellan or Fillmore, and place him upon the  
"Crittenden's Resolution" as a platform,  
with some condition or modification, and success  
is sure."

The government of the United States could  
not be maintained through constitutional  
obligations to guarantee the existence of the  
Union a republican form of government, an  
obligation which every State has a direct and  
immediate interest in having toward those  
with whom it is connected. It is this  
which the President conducted this mighty contest, until  
he came to the command-in-chief of the army, he  
caused the national flag to float undraped over  
the capital of our country.

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The election in the Second Appellate  
District—According to the official return,  
Judge Robertson, the Conservative Union  
candidate, is elected in the Second Appellate  
District by a majority of upwards of four hun-  
dred votes. This is a most significant tri-  
umph.

In order to set forth its full significance, we  
take the liberty of publishing a private note  
which we have just received from a leading  
citizen of the District. The note is as fol-  
lows:

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

were embattled in this rebellion against their  
government. He felt toward them all the  
sympathy of a devoted friend, and his main  
desire was to see them saved from ruin and  
brought back to their allegiance; he desired  
this in justice to their relatives at home who  
were consistent Union men, but could not  
control their sons; he wanted to act in such a  
manner that good order might be restored  
and we might all be one people as we were  
before the revolution commenced."

Andrew Johnson was upon the same  
ground with Gov. Campbell, and, when he ad-  
dressed the immense audience, he said: "had  
he not intended to speak; he wanted the  
people assembled to see it as their meet-  
ing, and merely the initiative ours, to be fol-  
lowed by others, which he trusted would re-  
sult in the triumph of the restoration of Tennessee  
to the Federal Union." He rejoiced that all  
partisan feelings had been merged in pa-  
triotic determination, and, turning to Gov.  
Campbell, he said: "This is the proudest day  
of my life, to stand here with you, despite  
our past differences on party issues, contending  
for the restoration of the Union, and stand-  
ing under the stars and stripes. Let me take  
you by the hand, and let us together pledge  
lasting devotion in our efforts to pre-  
serve the Federal Government. If it goes  
down, let us not survive it, but let us be buried  
under the ruins of the Union upon the field  
of battle, and wrapped in the broad old  
standard of our country. Let me make no pro-  
mise to you, but, examining closely and see how it  
stands. In May, June, and July, 1862, the  
entire State of Kentucky was completely at  
peace, with the bare exception of a small Ma-  
rines raid; now the whole State is overrun by  
rebel rebels and a more inveterate enemy  
than ever. Those whose return was invited by  
Andrew Johnson have been driven back into  
rebellion, and are to be held responsible for  
the sad termination of a most brilliant campaign  
which was heartily desired by the abolition  
Government. The entire country is to be  
held responsible for the failure of the  
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

**The Republican party is self-condemned in respect to every important feature of the public affairs. It is condemned out of the mouth of its own leaders. And it is no respect that this more conspicuously true than in respect to official corruption. The Chicago Convention, which was an object of interest near home, and being forced, by some implausible idea, to have a general place of intermission on hand, must necessarily turn the attention to this country. Certainly there is no better evidence that there is the slightest breath of interference, and all the reasons goad to intervention that have for three years abated so still in full force and vigor. The great Powers of Europe desired to interfere in the affairs of other nations they have had an interest at their own door.**

The struggle of Poland with Russia, the struggle of France with Germany, and the various complications of "the aspirations of nationality" have afforded ample scope for an alliance regard to the business concerns of other people. These rare opportunities, though attended by an abundance of diplomatic correspondence, and by an ample display of rhetoric in the English press and Parliament, have had no other result; and vague intimations and portentous menaces have alike shamed cheaper than the flash lightning and sheet-of-thunder of the stage.

The truth is, that England, France and others are fully aware of the force of government, and they do not care hastily to admit any new example which a rolling against them could be legitimately based. Whatever reason they might find for interference in our affairs we might find for interference in case Ireland should revolt, or the Poles should rise, or France be convulsed with strife between the Imperialists and the Republicans or Orleanists. Thrones are not so stable in Europe, and those who are not afraid to keep the army from becoming an army of plunders have been sorely opposed in Congress and on the platform by Republicans who determined that the advance of our army should be an advance of their opportunity for spoil. The methods of stealing have been regularly organized. New England is enriched with places and chandeliers and plate and books from Southern houses, stolen invasively by men represented at that Chicago Convention of 1860, and kept now by men who swear by that platform! Certainly if there was any virtue in the plank, "an entire change of administration" is now more than ever before "imperatively demanded."

**The discussion prolixities of the leading radical papers are as clear as the utterances of the press in the preceding States. As an evidence of this the New York World collects the opinions of the Tribune now and before the Tribune ceases to day:**

"Do the Unionists constitute our nation, possessing the right to maintain and defend its own existence and integrity against armed invasion from without and within?

The Tribune will please to listen to the reply from its own columns, November 26, 1860:

"Any attempt to compel them [the extorted States] to force to remain which is contrary to the spirit of our Federal Constitution, then the Southern rebellion is as wanton and wicked a crime as bad men ever perpetrated.

Which compels us to read it of its declarations on the 9th of November, 1860, when it was:

"The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and inflict or do the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is to renounce a portion of a considerable section of our Union shall be equally resolute to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep us from our Union, and to another republic where our Union is pined to another bayonet.

Thus again the Tribune reveals the cloven foot as closely as four years ago, when it says, apropos of Mr. Curtis's letter:

"We would have the entire area of the Union restored; but rather a nation with half of it than an anarchy embracing the whole.

By this "anarchy" Mr. Greeley means a Union with the right and power of revolution unopposed, as if any nation ever existed to the face of the earth except under that risk—except against dark ground.

**BATTLE OF CHAPIN HILL.—**We have received a lithograph of the original field printing by Bill D. Trimble, Trajan, of the battle fought near Perryville, October 8, 1862.

The incident seized by the artist was that described by a correspondent after the fight: "It was at a time when an example of bravery was necessary for the inspiration of his men, that the brave Rousseau, placing his hat upon his sword, rode down in front of his men, cheering them up and assuring them victory. All rallied with new courage, and the masses charged of the enemy were met and repelled.

This will be a very acceptable souvenir to all the survivors of Rousseau's division, and a considerable section of our Union shall be equally resolute to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep us from our Union, and to another republic where our Union is pined to another bayonet.

They may prize the interests of humanity and the horrors of this intestine strife, but the State of Europe will quickly watch the progress of the war, and exult over the desolation and ruin it is causing. They then separation and division are most desirable, for these break up this great country into jealous and discordant sovereignties, and our vast territory and population become a mutual check instead of being a united and irresistible force.

We cannot see what good end is to be served by this talk of intervention. It is too late to be distracting, and yet there are those who will be misled by it, who will be diverted from really important duty lying immediately before them to the discussion of questions of no real moment. For as there is the plain necessity of prosecuting this war with vigor and skill, and of so conducting it as to restore the Union and advance the greatest interests of our people. We should not be troubled by the suggestions of foreign interference, which are so mischievously paraded at stated intervals.

**EDWARD BISSÉ.—**We have some particulars of the brilliant fight which took place about eight miles from Princeton, Kentucky, on Sunday morning last. Major Tyler, of the 52d Kentucky mounted infantry, was stationed at the place with ninety-three men, to guard the crossing of the road to Hopkinsville, and the road from White's Mill to Waltonville, a noted guerrilla road. On the preceding Friday evening he had encountered Woodward's two hundred and fifty men on their way from the fight at Hopkinsville to join Adam Johnson in Webster county, and forced the rebels to retreat. On Sunday morning he was surrounded in camp by Johnson, six or seven hundred strong, who made a furious attack at daylight. Major Tyler formed his men in a good position, and gave battle, with determined resolution written on every man's face. The conflict was fierce and bloody; for about an hour, when the rebels retired rapidly and disengaged, with a loss of nearly fifty killed and many wounded, Johnson, among the number, who had both eyes shot out by a ball through his temple. His Lieutenant-Colonel (Sorey) was wounded in the leg, and his Adjutant (Bullock) and four others were taken prisoners. The 52d lost one killed and five or six wounded. Johnson's forces fell back about two miles, toward Providence, and Major Tyler remained master of the field. The Major and his little band of heroes deserve great credit for this splendid triumph over a largely superior force.

**KIRBY SMITH'S BRIGADE OF REBELS RECRUDED.—**The 6th and 9th Illinois cavalry, commanded by Col. M. E. Barker, has taken Dick Taylor's old command, which is in Louisiana, and is seizing the property of everybody suspected of disloyalty. Numbers of the wealthy planters are living upon rations in quarters, their houses and property being destroyed. The rebels are conspiring with great severity. Everything looks very dismal up the Red river. A vigorous rebel raid is going on near Vicksburg.

**GENERAL WHEELER'S INDIAN DIVISION.—**We have some particulars of the brilliant fight which took place about eight miles from Princeton, Kentucky, on Sunday morning last. Major Tyler, of the 52d Kentucky mounted infantry, was stationed at the place with ninety-three men, to guard the crossing of the road to Hopkinsville, and the road from White's Mill to Waltonville, a noted guerrilla road. On the preceding Friday evening he had encountered Woodward's two hundred and fifty men on their way from the fight at Hopkinsville to join Adam Johnson in Webster county, and forced the rebels to retreat. On Sunday morning he was surrounded in camp by Johnson, six or seven hundred strong, who made a furious attack at daylight. Major Tyler formed his men in a good position, and gave battle, with determined resolution written on every man's face. The conflict was fierce and bloody; for about an hour, when the rebels retired rapidly and disengaged, with a loss of nearly fifty killed and many wounded, Johnson, among the number, who had both eyes shot out by a ball through his temple. His Lieutenant-Colonel (Sorey) was wounded in the leg, and his Adjutant (Bullock) and four others were taken prisoners. The 52d lost one killed and five or six wounded. Johnson's forces fell back about two miles, toward Providence, and Major Tyler remained master of the field. The Major and his little band of heroes deserve great credit for this splendid triumph over a largely superior force.

**GENERAL WHEELER'S INDIAN DIVISION.—**General Wheeler's movement appears to be a mystery. It was presumed that he was moving to invade Kentucky with a formidable force, and there was much room for speculation, for, after making the attack on Dalton, he shaped his course for East Tennessee, and, for several days, was hovering almost on the Kentucky border. He seems to be undecided in action now, as the rumor comes to us that he is again travelling southward. We can merely hazard a guess in regard to his probable destination, or in explanation of his strange and mysterious movements, and, as such an opinion might prove wide of the truth, we have concluded to "hold our peace" and await further developments.

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**PENNSYLVANIA.—**We have never resorted to internal taxation on a large scale before this war led to its necessity, our system is necessarily very imperfect. Our legislators did not learn from the experience of other nations, for, while our tax bill levies on 3,450 articles, our land tax only 24 articles and gets a revenue from them of \$210,000,000. From wines, liquors, tobacco, and the license to sell them, we get \$125,000,000.

**BY OFFICIAL ORDER, ALL OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE DIRECTED TO RENDER EVERY FACILITY TO SUCH EXPRESS COMPANIES AS MAY BE CHARRED BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK WITH THE DELIVERY OF THE NECESSARY FORMS AND BLANKS REQUIRED TO SECURE THE VOTE OF SOLDIERS OF THE STATE IN THE FIELD, WITH A VIEW TO THE BEING DELIVERED WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY.**

**PENNSYLVANIA.—**Admiral Hope has appointed, under the act providing for recruiting agents in revolted States, Isaac Vance, for Georgia and Alabama, to rendezvous at Nashville. We hope Mr. Vance will not forget General Sherman's advice to the Massachusetts agent, but go in advance of the Federal army. Macon is the spot where Vance can glean the field after the rebel conservatism.

**IT WILL BE REMARKED THAT ADMIRAL HOPE DID NOT ORDER THE REBEL PRINTER TA LABEOR TO CEASE CLOUDING IN HALIFAX HARBOUR UNTIL SHE HAD TAKEN IN THREE-FIFTHS OF ALL SHE COULD SWIM AWAY. HOPE, AS ONE OF THE VIRTUES, IS SISTER TO SACRED TRUTH, BUT HOPE, THE BRITISH ADMIRAL, IS NEAR OF KIN TO DECEIT.**

**Now that Europe has a glimpse of us, intervention in our domestic trouble is gain taken about. The New York Commercial Advertiser says there seems to be no better reason for this than that the European powers, viewing an object of interest near home, and being forced, by some implausible idea, to have a neutral place of intermission on hand, must necessarily turn their attention to this country. Certainly there is no better evidence that there is the slightest breath of interference, and all the reasons goad to intervention that have for three years abated so still in full force and vigor. The great Powers of Europe desired to intervene in the affairs of other nations they have had an interest at their own door.**

The following letter, addressed by Governor Bramlette to the members of the Kentucky legislature during the Chicago Convention, gives his reasons for peremptorily declining the presentation of his name to that convention for nomination to the office of Vice-President. The Union Democratic State convention, which assembled in this city in August, with perfect unanimity recommended him as a candidate for that distinguished position, and he now explains that, with a view to meet the interests of the people of Kentucky he feels it his duty not to accept any nomination which might be given him, unless it were offered by a moderate candidate, to properly destroy the peace and security of our country by his actions.

I received Mr. Lincoln, in November last, "the reuter and puritan" of political aspirants, Thurlow Weed, gave another letter to the public through the Albany Journal, in which he made a pretty strong allegation that the nominees to be selected at the meeting were to be his candidate in Number One. He said:

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